SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, glav. red.; YEROFEYEV, B.N., otv. red.;
NALIVKIN, D.V., akademik, red.; AL'TGAUZEN, M.P., red.;
DANCHEV, V.I., red.; MOZESON, D.L.; LEVCHENKO, S.V., red.;
CHAYKOVSKIY, V.K., red.; SHEYNMAN, V.S., red. izd-va;
DOROKHINA, I.N., tekhn.red.; LAUT, V.G., tekhn.red.

[Geochemistry, petrography, and mineralogy of sedimentary formations] Geokhimiia, petrografiia i mineralogiia osadochnykh obrazovanii. Moskva, 1963. 457 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Rocks, Sedimentary)

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I.

From the history of the Commission for the Study of Productive Forces in Russia. Och.po ist.geol.znan. no.11:34-45 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Vernadskii, Vladimir Ivanovich, 1863-1945)
(Mines and mineral resources)

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I.

O. IU. Shmidt, the eminent Soviet geographer; on his 70th birthday.
Vop. ist. est. i tekh. no.13:135-137 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Shmidt, Otto Iul'evich. 1891-)

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik

Important source of life. Priroda 52 no.6:124-125 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Water conservation)

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik

Outstanding Soviet geologist and traveler. Priroda 52 no.10: 37-45 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik

V.A. Obruchev, eminent scientist and explorer; on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Vest. AN SSSR 33 no.10:116-119 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

FEDOROVICH, B.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, L.I.

A.E.Fersman, mineralogist, geochemist and transformer of nature.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.1:94-100 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

AFANAS'YEV, G.D., otv. red.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, zam. otv. red.

[Absolute age of geological formations] Absolyutnyi vozrast geologicheskikh formatsii. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 462 p. (Mezhdunarodnyi geologicheskii kongress: Doklady sovetskikh geologov. Problema 3) (MIRA 18:4)

1. Natsional'nyy komitet geologov Sovetskogo Soyuza.
2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR i predsedatel' Komissii po opredeleniyu absolyutnogo vozrasta geologicheskikh formatsiy (for Afanas'yev).

VLASOV, K.A.; BELOV, N.V.; VOL'FSON, F.I.; GENKIN, A.D.; GINZBURG, A.I.;
LUKIN, L.I.; KORZHINSKIY, D.S.; SALTYKOVA, V.S.; SAUKOV, A.A.;
SOKOLOV, G.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I.; SHADLUN, T.N.

Konstantin Avtonomovich Nenadkevich, 1830-1963; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 6 no.1:123-125 Ja-F '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik

Italy through the eyes of a geologist. Priroda 53 no.6:96-106 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik

Tireless explorer of the interior of the earth. Priroda 52 no.11:45-46 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

SHCHERBAKOV, Dmitriy Ivanovich; K[illegible]VSKAYA, K.P., red.

[Foresight of a geologist] Predvidenie geologa. Moskva, Izd-vo Znanie, 1964. 70 p. (MIRA 17:10)

DZHALALBEKOVA, L.A., prof.; VERZILIN, N.M., prof., red.; ZUBKOV, A.I., red.; KALESNIK, S.V., prof., red.; KISELEV, Yu.N., red.; NEVSKIY, V.V., red.; OBRUCHEV, S.V., prof., red.; RODIN, L.Ye., doktor biol. nauk, red.; USPENSKIY, L.V., red.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, red.

[The globe, a Geographical yearbook for children] Globus. [Geograficheskii ezhegodnik dlia detei.] Leningrad. Detskaia literatura, 1964. 333 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk (for Verzilin). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kiselev, Rodin). 3. Prezident Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo obshchestva (for Kiselev).

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik

Lands of ancient irrigation. Priroda 53 no.4:99-103 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

SHATSKIY, Nikolay Sergeyevich, akademik; KHERASKOV, N.P., otv. red.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, glav. red.; PEYVE, A.V., akademik, zam. glav. red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Nauka, Vol.3. 1965. 347 p. (MIRA 18:7)

VINOGRADOV, A.P.; KORZHINSKIY, D.S.; SMIRNOV, V.I.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I.;
AYDIN'YAN, N.Kh.; VINOGRADOV, V.I.; VOL'FSON, F.I.; GENKIN, A.D.;
DANCHEV, V.I., LUKIN, L.I.; OZEROVA, N.A.; PEREL'MAN, A.I.; REKHARSKIY,
V.I.; SHARCHKOV, I.Ye.; FEDOT'YEV, K.M.; SHADLUN, T.N.; SHIPULIN, F.K.

Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Saukov, 1902-1964; obituary. Geol. rud. mestorozh.
7 no.1:124-125 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik

Urgent problems in the protection of nature. Vest. AN SSSR 35
no.10:58-60 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

BUGEL'SKIY, Yu.Yu.; VITOVSKAYA, I.V.; GODLEVSKIY, M.N.; ZVEREVA, Ye.A.; KORIN, I.Z.; NIKITIN, K.K.; NIKITINA, A.P.; PISEMSKIY, G.V.; SAPOZHNIKOV, D.G.; SOKOLOV, G.A.; CHUKHROV, F.V.; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I.; EDEL'SHTEYN, I.I.; YANITSKIY, A.A.

Il'ia Isaakovich Ginzburg, 1882?-1965; obituary. Geol.rud.mestorozh. 7 no.4:109-110 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, otv. red.

[Methodological problems of isotopic geology] Metodicheskie voprosy izotopnoi geologii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 161 p. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Komissiya po opredeleniyu absolyutnogo vozrasta geologicheskikh formatsiy.

LAMAKIN, Vasiliy Vasil'yevich; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, otv. red.; SHOSKAL'SKAYA, N.D., red.

[On the shores and islands of Lake Baikal] Po beregam i ostrovam Baikala. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 189 p.
(MIRA 18:10)

ANDRUSOV, Nikolay Ivanovich, akademik (1861-1924); SHCHERBAKOV,
D.I., akademik, glav. red.; YANSHIN, A.L., akademik,
glav. red.; ZENKEVICH, L.A., otv. red.; BEZRUKOV, P.L.,
otv. red.

[Selected works] Izbrannye trudy. Moskva, Nauka. Vol.4
1965. 402 p. (MIRA 18:12)

BRONSHTEYN, I.I., red.; SAAKYAN, A.Ye., red.; GLUPUSHKIN, P.M., red.; SHCHERBAKOV, I.F., red.; GORSHKOV, F.N., red.; NEROSLAVSKIY, I.M., red.

[Improvement of the manufacture of wires and cables with rubber insulation; materials] Usovershenstvovanie proizvodstva provodov i kabelei s rezinovoi izoliatsiei; sbornik materialov. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 263 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Otraslevoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye soveshchaniye po voprosam usovershenstvovaniya proizvodstva provodov i kabeley s rezinovoy izolyatsiyey. 11th, Perebory Rybinskiye, 1963. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kabel'noy promyshlennosti, Moskva (for all except Bronshteyn).

VINOGRADOV, A.P., akademik; SADOVSKIY, M.A.; AKHMEDSAFIN, U.M., akademik; GERASIMOV, I.P., akademik; YANSHIN, A.L., akademik; SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik; PEYVE, A.V., akademik; ZAYTSEV, L.P., kand.fiz.-matem.nauk; OVCHINNIKOV, I.M.

Development of earth sciences in Central Asia and Kazakhstan; results of the out-of-town session of the Department of Earth Sciences. Vest.AN SSSR 35 no.3:128-150 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sadovskiy). 2. AN Kazakhskoy SSR (for Akhmedsafin).

DZHALALBEKOVA, L.A.; VERZILIN, N.M., prof., red.; ZUBKOV, A.I., kand.
geogr. nauk, red.; KALESNIK, S.V., red.; KISELEV, Yu.N.,
red.; NEVSKIY, V.V., kand. geogr. nauk, red.; RODIN, L.Ye.,
prof., red.; USPENSKIY, L.V., doktor biol. nauk, red.;
SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik, red.; OBRUCHEV, S.V.,red.[deceased]

[The Globe, 1965; geographical yearbook for children]Globus 1965;
geograficheskii ezhegodnik dlia detei. Leningrad, Detskaia literatura, 1965. 333 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk (for Verzilin). 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kalesnik, Obruchev).

SHCHERBAKOV, D.I., akademik; CHUKHROV, F.V.; VOL'FSON, F.I., doktor geol.-min. nauk; LUKIN, L.I.

Scientific work of Academician Iosif Fedorovich Grigor'ev. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geol. 30 no.11:110-114 N '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Chukhrov).

SHCHERBAKOV, F.

Provide for safe operations of electric desalting machinery.
Pozh.delo 6 no.2:3-5 F '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Nachal'nik Kuybyshevskoy pozharno-ispytatel'noy stantsii.
(Petroleum refineries--Fires and fire prevention)

TSYPLENKOV, V.D., inzh.; SHCHERBAKOV, F.A., inzh.; GORELOV, L.M., inzh.

Device for dribing spike nails by pressing. Suggested by V.D. TSyplenkov, F.A.Shcherbakov, L.M.Gorelov. Rats.i izobr.predl. v stroi. no.13:87-88 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Po materialam Normativno-issledovatel'skoy stantsii pri treste, Pechorstroy Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva SSSR, Komi ASSR, g.Pechora.

(Nails and spikes)

Shcherbakov, F.A. 20-2-51/60

AUTHOR: Shcherbakov, F. A.

TITLE: Some Conditions of the Concentration of Heavy Minerals in Littoral Marine Alluvium (Nekotoryye usloviya kontsentratsii tyazhelykh mineralov v pribrezhnykh morskikh nanosakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 2, pp. 384 - 386 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author succeeded in proving a connection of these concentrations with the littoral sections characterized by a certain dynamics in the alluvium along the shore of the Anadyrskiy gulf (Bering Sea). He mineralogically analyzed the alluvium-fraction 0,1 - 0,05 mm from certain depths (2-5 m) in immersion-liquids. This fraction was in bromoform (specific gravity 2,9) subdivided into a heavy and a light subfraction. The heavy fraction (average content 14,5 %) was microscopically investigated. A uniform complex of minerals was found to exist in the entire region investigated. It contained: 1) weathered and opaque non-ore minerals, 2) opaque ore minerals, 3) pyroxenes, 4) brown hornblende, 5) green hornblende, 6) epidote, 7) zircon, 8) apatite, 9) garnet, 10) chlorite, 11) sphene, 12) rutile, 13) syllimanite, 14) zoisite, 15) staurolite, 16) leucoxene, 17) biotite and 18) disthene. Characteristic is the almost complete absence of metamorphic rocks.The uniformity and the composition of

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Some Conditions of the Concentration of Heavy Minerals in the Littoral Marine Alluvium [illegible]-51/60

the material according to its hydraulic size takes place here at the bend of the coastal line. Larger or heavier particles are moved along the shore by the waves. Smaller and lighter particles are washed down into the depth. Heavier particles are also under the influence of these motions accumulated in the coastal zone. Based on these facts the author formulates a general sentence as follows: The concentration of the especially heavy materials in the littoral alluvium takes place where selective processes according to the hydraulic size are possible which are due to certain features of the dynamics of the shore. There are 3 figures, and 2 references, all of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Oceanology AN USSR
(Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: April 6, 1957, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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structure of the mainland near the coast, i.e. the occurrence of rocks which contain the necessary components. B. The most essential question concerns the conditions of concentration of large sand masses along the beach. As a result of longshore movement of the sand and other factors, a single area of sand accumulation may represent an entire accumulation zone having a complicated, polymorphic structure. This zone includes the recent depositional pattern and a number of relic bodies (above and below the water). Each of these bodies may be a deposit containing valuable minerals. C. The question of locating areas in which a concentration of heavy minerals is possible. The longshore movement of sand previously mentioned is accompanied by mechanical and mineralogical differentiation, which leads to the formation of placer deposits under definite conditions. This process is very complicated and manifold. In order to bring definite areas of concentration to light, a thorough analysis of the dynamics and morphology, as well as the entire development history of the accumulation pattern concerned, is necessary. The authors

A Study of the Concentration Processes of Heavy Minerals Relative to Exploration for Coastal Sea Ore Deposits

SOV/20-123-1-41/56

illustrate the above statements with the examples of the Beringovo more (Bering Sea) (Fig 1) and the Black Sea (Figs 2 and 3). In the case of the Bering Sea, the concentration of heavy minerals results from a differentiation of alluvial particles, always according to their specific gravity. This process is a result of reworking along the coast by waves (eg. scouring), as well as on the coastal slope below sea level. Various morphological features, such as terraces on depositional patterns, spits, beach deposits, the borders of unconsolidated alluvium and residual soils, etc., may serve as indicators of such littoral processes. On the Black Sea a movement of alluvium along the coast was stopped at a bend in the shoreline. As a result of the accumulation and repeated reworking and abrasion, mechanically resistant grains are separated and concentrated on the beach (zircon, tourmaline, garnet, etc.(Fig 2)). The concentration of heavy minerals is especially intensive in the surf zone (Fig 3a). Primarily, the study of all varieties of accumulation conditions for the heavy minerals will make possible the determina-

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A Study of the Concentration Processes of Heavy Minerals Relative to Exploration for Coastal Sea Ore Deposits SOV/20-123-1-41/56

tion of characteristic features for use in the exploration for coastal deposits. There are 3 figures and 6 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: June 13, 1958, by D. I. Shcherbakov, Academician

SUBMITTED: May 31, 1958

Card 4/4

SHCHERBAKOV, F.A.

Lithological investigation of beach drift in Anadyr Bay. Trudy Okean.kom. 4:31-43 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Anadyr Bay--Coasts)

NEVESSKIY, Ye.N.;SHCHERBAKOV, F.A.

History of the development of the shore of Tuapse Bay during the latest transgression of the Black Sea. Trudy Okean.kom. 4:127-131 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR
(Tuapse Bay--Coast changes)

SHCHERBAKOV, F.A.

History of the development of the northern and western coasts of the Sea of Azov with reference to the formation of coastal marine placers. Trudy Okean.kom. 12:17-29 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Azov Sea region--Mines and mineral resources)
(Azov, Sea of--Coast changes)

SHCHERBAKOV, F.A.

Some data on the postglacial transgression of the Bering Sea.
Trudy Inst. okean. 48:114-120 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Bering Sea--Coast changes)

MEDVEDEV, V.S.; DOLOTOV, Yu.S.; SHCHERBAKOV, F.A.

Some features of coastal structure and development in the south of the Maritime Territory. Trudy Inst. okean. 48:121-144 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Peter the Great Bay--Coast changes)

IONIN, A.S.; SHCHERBAKOV, F.A.

Stratification of littoral deposits in the eastern part of the Black Sea. Okeanologiia 1 no.5:866-871 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Black Sea--Sediments (Geology))

SHCHERBAKOV, F.A.; PAVLIDIS, Yu.A.

Characteristics of the distribution of heavy minerals in the coastal zone. Okeanologiia 2 no.4:651-663 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.
(Coasts) (Minerals)

SCERBAKOV, F.A. [Shcherbakov, F.A.]; PAVLIDIS, I.A.

Characteristics of the heavy mineral repartition along the littoral area. Analele geol geogr 17 no.2:83-96 Ap-Je '63.

SHCHERBAKOV, F.A.; PAVLIDIS, Yu.A.

Bedding character of beach sediments. Lit. i pol. iskop. no.4: 80-87 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR, Moskva.

AKSENOV, A.A.; IONIN, A.S.; SHCHERBAKOV, F.A.

New data on the structure of strata of recent coastal deposits.
Okeanologiia 4 no.5:842-849 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut okeanologii AN SSSR.

ACC NR: AT7001797 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0207/0229

AUTHOR: Shcherbakov, F. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Present sediment formation on the north coast of the Azov Sea

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Okeanograficheskaya komissiya. Issledovaniya gidrodinamicheskikh i morfodinamicheskikh protsessov beregovoy zony morya (Studies of hydrodynamic and morphodynamic processes of the shoreline). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 207-229

TOPIC TAGS: ocean dynamics, geomorphology

ABSTRACT: From 1959 to 1962 the Institute of Oceanology AN SSSR conducted investigations to compare the granulometric and mineralogical composition of sediments on the north coast of the Azov Sea. In this area the Azov Sea represents a shallow basin with maximum depths of 15 m. The coastal waters are particularly shallow (7 to 8 m) with steep waves 2 to 2.5 m high and normal drifting of sediment. The greater part of the coastal sea bottom is covered with silt and crushed shells and the primary source of sediment formation is sand abrasion. Sediment samples and sediment cores taken from the beach and underwater coastal waters were compared. The following granulometric and mineralogical composition was found:

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ACC NR: AT7001797

Fraction, mm	>1	1-0.5	.5-.25	.25-.1	.1-.05	Md	So	Heavy fraction
Content of continental sands, %	19.2	31.2	33.5	13.9	2.20	.50	2.17	1.0
Content of underwater sands, %	20.0	11.4	23.4	44.8	5.31	.25	1.70	1.6

The underwater sands of this area are on the whole finer in size, better graded and contain more heavy minerals. These differences are largely attributed to waves acting on the sea bottom. Drifting of sands and formation of sand bars are described. Orig. art. has: 7 tables and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 17Apr66/ ORIG REF: 008

Card 2/2

SHCHERBAKOV, G.

New collective agreement has taken effect. Mast.ugl. no.4:13 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Predsedatel' shakhtkoma shakhty "Rudnichnaya" kombinata Kizelugol'.

(Coal mines and mining)

107-58-7-20/43

AUTHOR: Shcherbakov, G.

TITLE: An Electromagnetic Flaw-detector (Elektromagnitnyy defektoskop)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1958, Nr 7, pp 27-29 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a device for detecting flaws and cracks in ferromagnetic objects. It consists of a pick-up, amplifier-limiter and grid-rectifier with electronic stabilization. It is fed from the 127v or 220v grid with a consumption of 80 watts. The circuit diagram is shown in Figure 1. Sinusoidal oscillations at a frequency of 1,150 cps are generated by a triode and fed to the magnetic inductor coils of the pick-up. The pick-up is designed to react sharply to a crack in the ferromagnetic object being tested, which causes a change in the magnetic field above the crack. There is an air gap of 1.5 mm between the pick-up and the test object so that the type of surface has no great effect on the detection of crack. Secondary coils in the pick-up receive an induced emf, modified by any flaw that may be present in the test object, and are fed back to the amplifier limiter. In the output circuit of the amplifier are the indicating instruments - microammeter and neon tube - and a set of

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headphones. The pulse amplitude in the anode load increases when the pick-up electromagnet's lines of force are cut by the crack, and decreases when they lie along the crack. The emf amplitude at the output of the amplifier thus depends on the geometric dimensions of the crack, its position in relation to the pick-up and whether or not it comes to the surface. This is recorded on the measuring instruments and by the presence or absence of a characteristic noise in the headphones. Full constructional details, lay-out, etc are given.
There are 18 diagrams, 2 drawings and 1 circuit diagram.

1. Ferromagnetic materials--Inspection 2. Electromagnetic equipment--Applications

SHCHERBAKOV, G.; SHELKOVNIKOV, A.

Key workers were the soul of the survey. Okhr.truda i sots. strakh. no.1:25-28 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Predsedatel' oblsovprofa, g.Bryansk (for Shcherbakov).
2. Glavnyy tekhnicheskiy inspektor oblsovprofa, g.Bryansk (for Shelkovnikov).

(Bryansk Province--Industrial hygiene)

YZRCHUK, V., slesar'; BAZIKALOV,, V., slesar'; CHUFISTOVA, G. (g.Kostroma);
SHCHERBAKOV, G. (g.Vologda);

On friends and comrades; readers' letters. Sov.profsoiuzy 7 no.9: 33-34 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Pryadil'naya fabrika kombinata "Baltiyskaya manufaktura", g.Tallin (for Yarchuk). 2. Zavod imeni Oktyabr'skoy revolyutskii, g.Lugansk (for Basikalov).

(Trade unions)

80889

S/126/60/009/06/016/025
E073/E335

18.1210

AUTHORS: Varich, N.I., Belousov, N.N. and Shcherbakov, G.I.

TITLE: Influence of Plastic Deformation on the Structure and Properties of an Al-Mg Alloy

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovdeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 6, pp 909 - 917 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aim of the work described in this paper was to investigate the influence of plastic deformation of cast and hot-pressed specimens on the changes in the mechanical properties and in the sub-microstructure of a new alloy AL8-U containing 11.5% Mg, 0.14% Be, 0.1% Ti, 0.1% Zr, rest Grade AV000 aluminium. Ingots of this alloy were produced in a 120 mm dia metal mould, applying by means of a piston a specific pressure of 1300 kg/cm^2 during the process of crystallisation. The thus-produced ingots were heat-treated (soaked at 435 °C for 20 hours and subsequently quenched in hot water). One batch of the specimens were investigated in the cast and heat-treated state. A part of another batch was subjected to cold-working to the extent of 25, 50 and 75%; a second part of this batch was subjected to hot pressing at 420 °C

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80888
S/126/60/009/06/016/025
E073/E335

Influence of Plastic Deformation on the Structure and Properties of an Al-Mg Alloy

There are 9 figures, 3 tables and 4 references, 2 of which are German and 2 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Dnepropetrovsk State University)

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1959

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4017178

the high-melting elements Be, Zr, Ti, and Mn, application of plunger pressure during crystallization decreased the differences in the permanent crystal lattice parameters and hardness at the center and edges of the ingot. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fiz.-tekhn. institut, AN BSSR. (Institute of Physics and Technology, AN BSSR).

SUBMITTED: 19Apr63 DATE ACQ: 06Mar64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

S/139/63/000/001/015/027
E202/E592

AUTHORS: Belousov N.N., Varich, N.I, Krivusha Yu.V. and Shcherbakov G.I.

TITLE: Certain structural characteristics and properties of alloys crystallized under piston pressure

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Fizika, no.1, 1963, 92-95

TEXT: The effect of piston pressure on the hardness, lattice parameter and size of the mosaic blocks in the alloys АЛ2 (AL2) АЛ8У (AL8U) (11.1% Mg, 0.1% Be and 0.15% Ti and Zr), (9.8% Si and 0.17% Fe), AL9 (7.0% Si, 0.2% Mg and 0.12% Fe), and AL4 (9.3% Si, 0.32% Mg, 0.25% Mn and 0.15% Fe) is discussed. The alloys were crystallized under atmospheric pressure and under piston pressure; the last three ranging from 300 to 6000 kg/cm^2, and the first one in the pressure range of 1650-9425 kg/cm^2. Samples were cut out from the ingots radially and the Vickers hardness measured on a sclerometer type ТП (TP). The X-ray lattice determination was carried out in a camera type КРОС-1 (KROS-1) using copper radiation. The dimensions of the mosaic

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blocks were determined from primary extinction and the intensity of the interference maxima was determined photographically. The dimensions of the blocks were calculated according to G.M.Vorob'yev's method (Izv. AN SSSR, ser.fiz., 23, no.5, 1959) The hardness and lattice parameter were determined also for the transitional zone. In the case of AL8U, the hardness did not change along the edges of the ingot while it increased considerably in the center. With pressures in excess of 3000 kg/cm^2 the growth of hardness ceased. The experimental data showed that crystallization under piston pressure reduced the dimensions of the coherent scattering regions. Blocks were subdivided most strongly at pressures up to 2500-3000 kg/cm^2 - further increase of pressure did not affect their dimensions. The increase of pressure reduced the lattice parameter particularly in the center and in the transitional zone, which was ascribed to decrease of the magnesium content in the α-solid solution. The increase of hardness in the center of the ingot was accompanied by subdivision of the mosaic blocks. However, subdivision of the blocks at the edges of the ingot did not affect the hardness. This was due to the effect of the distribution and dimensions of the β-phase particles. In the remaining three alloys the hardness increased continuously with increasing pressure, with the exception of AL9, where the increase ceased in the pressure range of 500-1500 kg/cm^2. The dimensions of the blocks within the pressure range of 300-2000 kg/cm^2 substantially decreased. It was not possible to observe the behavior of the former at higher pressures since blocks smaller than 10^{-4} cm had no effect on the intensity of the X-ray interference. In AL2, AL9 and AL4 the lattice parameter increased at the low pressure of ~300 kg/cm^2 and then rapidly decreased at 1000 kg/cm^2. Higher pressures caused slight increase but in the region of 3000-6000 kg/cm^2 there was no change in their parameter and its value was substantially the same as for pure aluminium. These phenomena were explained by the general reduction of solubility in solid solutions during increased pressures. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy gosuniversitet imeni 300-letiya vossoyedineniya Ukrainy s Rossiyey (Dnepropetrovsk State University imeni 300-years anniversary of union between the Ukraine and Russia)

SUBMITTED: October 30, 1961

SHCHERBAKOV, G. P.

USSR/Diseases of Farm Animals - Diseases Caused by Bacteria and Fungi. R-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, 64631

Author : Lonshkov, G.A., Shcherbakov, G.P.

Inst : -

Title : Experiment in the Hyperimmunization of Steers with Precipitated Antigen for the Purpose of the Production of Serum Against Swine Erysipelas.

Orig Pub : Inform. byul. biol. prom-sti. 1957, No 2, 17-19.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

S/181/61/003/001/020/042
B006/B056

AUTHORS: Sokol'skaya, I. L. and Shcherbakov, G. P.

TITLE: Study of the effects of a strong field in autoelectron emitters-cadmium sulfide crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 1, 1961, 167-175

TEXT: The authors set themselves the task of directly measuring the voltage drop occurring on a CdS emitter when taking off the autoemission current, in order to study the effect produced by voltage drop and carrier generation upon the autoelectron current. A study of the dependence of the voltage drop on the autoelectron-emission current flowing through the emitter under various conditions (temperature, exposure) permits not only a quantitative consideration of the effect produced by voltage redistribution upon the volt-ampère characteristics of the autoelectron current, but supplies also data concerning the effect of a strong field in CdS. The voltage drop on the emitter was determined from the delay-curve threshold of the autoelectron current from the emitter to the collector, i.e., from the positive potential on the collector (with respect to the emitter), at

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S/181/61/003/001/020/042
B006/B056

Study of the effects of a strong...

which a current occurs in the collector circuit. The band scheme of the experiments is shown in Fig. 1, the circuit diagram in Fig. 2. The emitter was a 1-3 mm long CdS crystal having a cross section of $0.1 \cdot 0.1$ mm^2, which had been subjected to electron bombardment and strong current pulses before the measurements. Investigation of the dependence of the voltage drop ΔV_k on the emitter upon the autoelectron current i_a showed that in all cases ΔV_k increased monotonically with growing i_a. The temperature and exposure effects do not change the curves, but only their position; thus, the ΔV_k values are higher in darkness than when exposed to light, and they are higher in cold than in heat (measurements were carried out at room temperature and at the temperature of liquid nitrogen). The ΔV_k values were about 100-250 v; some high-ohmic CdS crystals attained 500-600 v in darkness and at room temperature, and at nitrogen temperature they attained 2000 v and more. Also the i_a dependence of the voltage drop between probe and the tip of the emitter showed the same (non-linear) shape. The voltage drop between probe and emitter base, hither, was found to increase linearly with i_a (at 300°K); at 93°K, also this curve had the usual non-linear shape (steep rise at small i_a values; quick flattening; at high i_a values, nearly linear course). At room temperature and in the dark, ΔV_k was also a linear

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Study of the effect of a strong...

S/181/61/003/001/020/042
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function of the anode voltage. Furthermore, also the heating of the emitter by the autoelectron current was investigated. Up to $i_a = 10^{-7}$a, the emitter practically was not heated at all, from 10^{-7} to 10^{-6}a quick heating to ~150°C occurred, after which heating was slower up to 200°C and, finally, thermal equilibrium was established. An investigation of the effect produced by the voltage drop of the emitter upon the volt-ampère characteristics of the autoelectron current showed that the latter was only slight. The last part of the paper reports on the effect produced by a strong field in the emitter upon the volt-ampère characteristics in the case of exposures of varying strength. The volt-ampère characteristics are characterized by the following peculiarities: 1) all three have a break, whose position shifts with decreasing exposure toward lower current intensities; 2) with increasing exposure, the current intensity grows; 3) the exposure dependence of the current decreases at high voltages. M. I. Yelinson is mentioned. There are 10 figures and 9 references: 3 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

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S/181/61/003/001/020/042
B006/B056

Study of the effect of a strong...

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Division of Physics, Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: May 31, 1961

Card 4/6

33341
S/181/62/004/001/007/052
B102/B138

9,3120 (1003,1138,1160)
24,7700 (1035,1043,1385)

AUTHORS: Sokol'skaya, I. L., and Shcherbakov, G. P.

TITLE: Experimental verification of the cause of nonlinearity of the volt-ampère characteristics of autoelectronic current in CdS single crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 1, 1962, 44 - 51

TEXT: A method described by the authors in an earlier paper (FTT, 3, 167, 1961) was used to demonstrate that the nonlinear increase in autoelectronic current observed with semiconductor emitters may be attributed to carrier multiplication. The volt-ampere characteristics can be divided into three sections: (1) strong fields, rapid increase of current, rate of increase inversely proportional to illumination intensity; (2) medium fields, straight sections, running in parallel for different illuminations; (3) weak fields, current drops with voltage, accelerating as illumination intensity increases. These three ranges were studied separately. In the first range it was found that the carrier concentration was independent of voltage up to ΔV_k = 160 v. Below this, Ohm's law was valid; above it,

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B102/B138

Experimental verification of...

however, the carrier concentration rose according to the law $n = n_o e^{\alpha(\Delta Vk-160)}$, $\alpha = 4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ v^{-1}. Measurements of n/n_o and i/i_o in dependence on U_a (anodic voltage) confirmed the relation expected between field-induced carrier concentration and autoelectronic current, and showed that the nonlinear increase of the current is really due to this effect. In the range of medium fields the current was proportional to the illumination intensity L: i_a = const L and to the carrier concentration n: i_a = const n. In the range of weak fields Ohm's law is also valid and $i_1/n_1 = i_2/n_2 = \ldots$ for the characteristics 1, 2, ; a deviation from the straight course is, however, observed. This deviation is explained as follows: Transition from the weak to the medium field range (parallel characteristics) occurs at anodic voltages which increase with L. At low U_a the autoelectronic current is almost independent of L. These facts can be explained on the assumption that the additional growth of i_a in the weak-field range is due to an increase of electron energy under the action of inner fields. Since i_a is proportional to the electron concentration

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Experimental verification of ...

near the surface, $n = n_{\infty}\left(\frac{C}{\sqrt{n_{\infty}}} + \sqrt{\frac{C^2}{n_{\infty}} + 1}\right)$ with $C = F/4e(2\pi\varepsilon kT)^{1/2}$. n_{∞} is the volume concentration, F is the external field strength and ε is the dielectric constant. In weak fields and with low electron concentrations, the illumination-induced increase in concentration is compensated by a decrease in band inflection. With increasing internal field the electron gas is heated, no compensation occurs and the electrons can pass more easily through the barrier. Boadening of the distribution function reaches a limit at ΔV_k = 15 - 20 v, therefore at medium field strengths $i_a \sim n$. From ΔV_k = 150 - 200 v carriers are generated by the strong internal fields, n increases exponentially with ΔV_k and i_a increases with 1/U more rapidly than exponentially. There are 9 figures and 4 references: 2 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: R. Stratton, Proc. Phys. Soc. B68, 746, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1961

Card 3/3

43126

S/181/62/004/011/026/049
B125/B186

AUTHORS: Novikov, B. V., Sokol'skaya, I. L., and Shcherbakov, G. P.

TITLE: Fine structure of spectral dependence of the autoelectronic emission from CdS monocrystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 11, 1962, 3240-3243

TEXT: The fine structure of the electron spectra were studied in order to elucidate structures which show analogies to the spectral distribution of photoconductivity, also to obtain new data on autoelectronic emission, and to compare the data with those of photoconductivity. In the experiments, a Müller-type electron generator with a vacuum of $\sim 10^{-9}$ mm Hg was used. CdS crystals, measuring $5\cdot 0.5\cdot 0.01$ mm^3, were used as emitters with no special impurities introduced. To restore the photosensitivity of the crystals which was lost at 480°C in the degassing process they were bombarded with electrons of 1.5 kev. For working at low temperatures the thermal equilibrium of the crystal temperature was established at 83°K with the aid of liquid nitrogen. A monochromator with a dispersion of 45 Å/mm and a spectral slit of 2-8 Å was used to illuminate the entire crystal together

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Fine structure of spectral...

S/181/62/004/011/026/049
B125/B186

with the contact assembly. The autoelectronic emission was measured with an electrometric amplifier. The autoemissive current of the order of 10^{-12} to 10^{-8} a was recorded near the absorption edge at T = 83°K for two orientations of $\vec{E}$ with respect to the crystal's C-axis. These curves clearly revealed minima of autoelectronic emission which correspond to exciton absorption lines, but no maxima were observed. To eliminate possible experimental errors, CdS crystals were studied in five different apparatus. It is concluded that the character of the absorption lines is due to the specific nature of autoelectron emission or, more probably, to the electron bombardment and excessive heating in the vacuum. On the other hand, repeated bombardment did not change the positions of the exciton minima. Photoconductivity and autoelectronic emission spectra studied on the same CdS crystal revealed qualitative agreement but a very sharply expressed maximum of the photoconductivity current. Autoelectronic absorption maxima obtained under certain conditions at $\lambda > \lambda_{edge}$ where no exciton lines exist, and were completely or partially quenched by IR light. The appearance of long-wave maxima is attributed to illumination and plate voltage conditions. These phenomena are provisionally explained by the following hypothesis:

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Fine structure of spectral... S/181/62/004/011/026/049
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the inhomogeneity of conductivity resulting from the strong field effect is experienced by the emitter point earlier than by the remainder of the crystal. Hence it generates a strong local field in certain parts of the crystal and consequently also a volume charge which is capable of oscillating. The electrooptical effect which may occur in the region of a strong field (L. V. Keldysh. ZhETF, 34, 1138, 1958) may possibly cause the excitation of electrons by light with $\lambda > \lambda_{edge}$. These electrons may diffuse into other parts of the crystal and may amplify the auto-electronic current. In this respect, the action of IR light is equal to that of visible light. The possibility of electrons being overheated in the strong field region and of non-equilibrium electrons diffusing into adjacent parts of the crystal is not excluded. There are 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1962

Card 3/4

SHCHERBAKOV, G.P.; SOKOL'SKAYA, I.L.

Experimental study of the energy distribution of field emission electrons from CdS single crystals. Fiz.tver.tela 4 no.12:3526-3536 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Field emission) (Cadmium sulfide crystals)

RYB'YEV, Igor' Aleksandrovich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.;
PROVINTEYEV, I.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
SHCHERBAKOV, G.S., red.

[Technology of waterproof materials] Tekhnologiia gidroizoliatsionnykh materialov. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1964. 304 p. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii gidroizolyatsionnykh materialov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta stroitel'nykh materialov (for Provinteyev).

SHTREMEL', Georgiy Khristianovich; KARNEYEV, V.A., red.; SHCHERBAKOV, G.S., red.; VORONINA, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Load-lifting machinery] Gruzopod"emnye mashiny. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1963. 269 p. (MIRA 17:3)

ARKHIPOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich, dots; [illegible], Mikhail
Aleksandrovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; LA[illegible], Moisey
Nisonovich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; SOKOLOV, Nikolay
Vasil'yevich, prf.[deceased]; SHEVCHENKO, Gennadiy
Dmitriyevich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHUKHOV, Yuriy
Vladimirovich, dots., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHCHERBAKOV, G.S.,
red.

[Technology of metals] Tekhnologiia metallov. [By] V.V.
Arkhipov i dr. Izd. 2., perer. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola,
1964. 563 p. (MIRA 17:10)

SHCHERBAKOV, G.V.

Method of studying deep wells on the basis of speed of restoration
of bottom hole pressure after cessation of well pumping. Neft.khoz.
34 no.3:32-37 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Petroleum engineering)

TREBIN, F.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, G.V.

Analysis of methods for hydrodynamic studies of wells. Neft.khoz.
35 no.3:22-30 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Oil wells) (Hydrodynamics)

[illegible] [illegible]ARKOV, I.[illegible], Cand Tech Sci—(diss) "Analysis of methods of hydrodynamic studies of oil wells." Mos, 195[illegible]. 15 pp (Main Administration of Sci Res and ~~Project~~ Organizations under Gosplan USSR. All-Union Petroleum Gas Sci Res Inst), 150 copies (KL, [illegible]-[illegible],11[illegible])

-130

SHCHERBAKOV, G.V.

Hydrodynamic method for determining parameters of anisotropic layers.
Trudy VNII 12:272-280 '58. (MIRA 12:3)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

SHCHERBAKOV, G.V.

Calculations of well yields and importance of rock permeability based on oil-field hydrodynamic data. Trudy VNII 12:281-291 '58.
(MIRA 12:3)

(Oil reservoir engineering)

93-58-3-12/17

AUTHOR: Shcherbakov, G. V.

TITLE: Some Factors Affecting the Pressure Build-up Curve of Wells Operated With Deep Well Pumps (Nekotoryye faktory, vliyayushchiye na khod krivoy vosstanovleniya urovnya (davleniya) v nasosnoy skvazhine)

3

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 3, pp 47-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author presents a quantitative evaluation of some factors which distort the pressure build-up curve of wells operated with deep well pumps. This study is based on the works of C. Fasso [Ref 1] and A. L. Khayn [Ref 3, 4]. Fig. 1 presents a pressure build-up curve in case of momentary halting of the deep well pump. Fig. 2 presents a test well surrounded by other wells. The data on the effect of surrounding wells on the pressure build-up curve of the test well is given in Tables 1-2 and graphically presented in Fig. 3-4. Pressure build-up curves for an isolated test well and for a test well surrounded by other wells are presented in Fig. 5. The author analyzes the data on the pressure build-up curve with the aid of formulas. The author

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Some Factors Affecting the Pressure Build-up (Cont.) 93-58-3-12/17

concludes that the values arrived at in this study will facilitate the analysis of pressure build-up curves and make it possible to compare theoretical results with field data. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references of which 3 are Soviet and 2 Italian.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

TREBIN, F.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, G.V.

Simplified method for interpreting results of pressure restoration in wells taking into account fluid inflow after their depletion. (MIRA 11:6)
Neft. khoz. 36 no.5:37-41 My '58.
(Oil fields)

TREBIN, F.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, G.V.

Instructions for using a simplified method for the interpretation of the results of pressure restoration in wells considering the fluid flow after the shutting in of the wells. Neft. khoz. 37 no.1:55-57 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Oil reservoir engineering)

LI YUN-SHAN [Li Yung-shang]; SHCHERBAKOV, G.V.

Determination of the parameters of a leyer based on flow test data obtained by the use of a logging cable. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.15:77-79 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Oil well logging)

SHCHERBAKOV, G.V.

Russian and foreign data on the use of formation testers.
Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.15:86 '61. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Oil reservoir engineering)

ZERCHANIKOV, Igor' Konstantinovich; SHCHERBAKOV, G.V., red.; VORONOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[The technique of investigating water-tapping wells opening up productive deposits in the Volga-Ural region] Metodika issledovaniia vodianykh skvazhin, vskryvshikh produktivnye otlozheniia na territorii Uralo-Povolzh'ia. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 77 p. (MIRA 15:4)

(Volga-Ural region—Oil field brines)

STEPIN, I.G.; SHCHERBAKOV, G.V.

More accurate data on the geology of the D_3^{II} and D_5^{V} layers in the Sokolovogorsk field including the results of the hydrodynamic studies. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.16:3-8 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.
(Sokolovogorsk region--Petroleum geology)

KOCHETOV, M.N.; SHCHERBAKOV, G.V.; FILIPPOV, A.N.

Using various methods to determine the mean values of the parameters of a layer. Trudy VNII no.36:188-197 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Oil sands--Permeability)

SHCHERBAKOV, G.V.

Determination of reservoir parameters based on well data obtained by the use of a tester. Nauch.-tekh. sbor. po dob. nefti no.21:67-72 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

[illegible], [illegible], [illegible], I.V.

Testing reservoirs while drilling wells using a tester on the cable. Neft. khoz. 41 no. 1:32-35 Ja '63.
(MIRA 17:7)

TREBIN, Foma Andreyevich; SHCHERBAKOV, Gennadiy Vladimirovich;
YAKOVLEV, Vasiliy Pavlovich [deceased]; CHOPOROVA, T.A.,
ved. red.

[Hydromechanical methods for the study of wells and layers]
Gidromekhanicheskie metody issledovaniia skvazhin i plastov.
Moskva, Nedra, 1965. 275 p. (MIRA 18:5)

SH[illegible]

Possibilities of determining the parameters of a nonuniform layer;
investigation of the effect of the zonal nonuniformity of porous
reservoirs on fluid flow toward wells. Nauch. tekh. sbor. po dob.
nefti no.27:48-54 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.

TREBIN, F.A.; SHCHERBAKOV, G.V.

Express method for testing wells based on pressure build-up curves.
Neft. khoz. 43 no.9:28-31 S '65. (MIRA 18:10)

SHCHERBAKOV, I.

Building roads in Kazakhstan. Avt.dor. 19 no.2:32 F '56. (MIRA 9:6)
(Kazakhstan--Road construction)

SHCHERBAKOV, I., inzh.; GROYSMAN, E., inzh.

Metal, wood, or plastic? Kryl. rod. 16 no.11:20-21 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

SHCHERBAKOV, I.A.; KOPYLIN, G. I.; [illegible] V.; EGOROV, I.N.

Method of determining the economic efficiency of manless stoping in coal seams. Trudy IGD (Sverdl.) no.2:15-23 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

SIDOROV, I.N.; DUDYREV, I. Ya.; LOPATIN, G.Ye.; SHCHERBAKOV, I.A.

Mining steep seams with diagonal pillars and a manless stoping of coal. Trudy IGD (Sverd.) no.8:31-38 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

SHCHERBAK [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] being [illegible] narrow [illegible] coal mining in unstable rock. Trudy [illegible] (Sverd.) [illegible] 8:01-62 [illegible] (MIRA [illegible])

MURAVKIN, B.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHCHERBAKOV, I.A., inzh.

VTI pulverized coal feeder for pressure operation. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.6:12-15 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. SHCHERBAKOV I.A., BLAGUSHIN I.I.

2. USSR (600)

4. Silkworms

7. Separating silkworm moths by sex with the aid of a separator device., Dost. sel'khoz. no.12, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, unclass.

SHCHERBAKOV, I.A.

Labor productivity in the tire industry. Trudy LIEI no.25: 39-57 '59. (MIRA 12:11)
(Tires, Rubber)

SAMSONOV, V.P.; SHCHERBAKOV, I.A.

A method of obtaining titanium carbide parts. Titan i ego splavy no.9:274-277 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Titanium founding)
(Cementation (Metallurgy))

SHCHERBAKOV, I.A.

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